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AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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Warning to the Heat Strikers.
 The strike leaders of the engineers and firemen employed in the apartment houses and hotels of New York would better watch their step. They are treading ground which is as dangerous for them as for the multitudes whom they could make the victims of their strike.

The strike leaders cannot succeed in cutting off the heat of the buildings in the dead of winter without freezing tens of thousands of men, women and children. They cannot make iceboxes out of the hotels and apartment houses in New York without sending to their graves thousands of men, women and children who are now ill from this deadly epidemic of influenza.

Something happened to coal strike leaders who wanted, even in a mainly rough way, to freeze a nation in the late autumn when the public was in good health. What do these heat strike leaders in New York think would happen to them if they succeeded in turning thousands of New York's dwelling places into frozen tombs? When already the hospitals are overcrowded, when the supply of nurses is exhausted, when the physicians and health officers of New York city don't know how to take care of the sick and dying needing their care, when the undertakers are hard pressed to bury the dead—what do these heat strike leaders think would happen to them?

He is a mad strike leader, he is a strike leader whose days of leading strikes are near their finish, who does not know enough to stop short of deliberately sending innocent victims to the graveyards by the thousands.

Better be careful, very careful, Mr. Strike Leader!

Reading Between Grey's Lines.
 Our neighbor the Evening Post repeats to understand one of the plainest documents so far written on certain phases of the treaty, for it says:

"Republican leaders and Republican newspapers have been a bit over-hasty in seizing upon the Grey letter as a plea in justification of the Lodge-Borah campaign against the treaty. Read carefully between the courteous lines of the letter, and it is apparent that Lord Grey offers not a justification for Republican fears but an explanation."

Let us quote again one sentence from Viscount Grey's letter:

"It would be possible, as the covenant of the League of Nations stands, for a President in some future years to commit the United States through the American representative on the Council of the League of Nations to a policy which the legislature at that time might disapprove."

Read carefully, on the lines or between them, the British diplomat merely justifies, without attempt at explanation, those "Republican fears" which have aroused American and depressed the Evening Post.

Young America Under War Strain.
 The annual report of President Justice Hott of the Children's Court sets forth one important fact. It is that in 1919 the number of cases of juvenile delinquency heard decreased by 358 as compared with the number in 1918. The report does not attempt to dramatize about the cause of this gratifying reduction, and its speculations on the subject are so guarded they scarcely invite discussion.

When the United States entered the war prophets of gloom told us mournfully that our martial adventure would demoralize the youth of the land. Doleful predictions of boys and girls running wild were the order of the day. The permanent injury which was to be done to our standards as a people according to the dealers in depressing prognostications was enough to convince us that even if we were victorious in the struggle with Germany we were bound to be ruined.

But the obstinate human race refused to run into the chart of disaster. The boys and girls seem to have behaved better in strenuous days

than they did in easy going times. Their splendid energy was turned from uselessness to usefulness in many thousands of cases. Undoubtedly in other thousands of cases youthful steam and restlessness were diverted from actually harmful pursuits and recreations to worth while occupations. Moreover, there came to America, as there came to every belligerent country, a new sense and understanding of discipline and its value, not only to men in uniform but to men, women and children, and that a reaction from this should be observable in the Children's Court is not strange.

We refused when the war began to become alarmed over the probable behavior of Americans too young to fight or nurse the fighters. We felt sure they would conduct themselves properly. We are glad but not surprised to have our confidence in them upheld by the official records.

Canada's World Trade Power.
 A noteworthy fact about the industrial expansion, commercial power and financial problem of Canada is that while Canadian exchange in New York has been at a discount of 10 per cent, to 12 per cent, British exchange has been at a discount of 25 per cent, to 27 per cent. While the British pound has been worth \$3.49 in New York it has been worth \$3.90 in Canada. And, let it be remembered, nearly half of all Canadian exports go to Great Britain. On the other hand, the United States is Canada's preeminent buying market.

For more than five years Canada has been a heroic financier of the Allies in general and in particular of Great Britain. Our intrepid neighbor's contribution to the winning of the war was not merely in troops which, measured by her population, were sent across prodigally, and in food supplies shipped stupendously for her own and to other fighting forces in Europe. Canada bought raw material in the United States and elsewhere by the hundreds of millions of dollars and manufactured it into munitions and war weapons and equipment of all kinds, speeding it across to the Allies on credit. Canada thus became and Canada continues to be one of the great creditor nations of the world.

For the nine months ending with last December Canada's foreign trade—\$1,707,397,300—was a gain of about thirty millions over the corresponding period in 1918. For the nine months Canada's exports, at \$976,651,791, showed a gain of more than twenty millions; her imports, at \$730,942,509, a gain of twenty-four millions. For the nine months, in spite of our heavy balance against Canada, her net balance on all her foreign trade was about one hundred and fifty millions.

There are, however, credit bounds beyond which Canada, rich as she is in natural resources, strong as she has become in international trade and finance, cannot go. She can sell and sell lucratively out of her own surplus products. She can carry hundreds of millions more of such credit burdens. But Canada cannot buy without limit from us, for example, to resell to Great Britain and the Continent on credit. She can postpone her collections on her deliveries of her own goods. She cannot pay slathers of cash to us for goods that are going to her non-paying customers abroad.

No foreign trade of this country has for us a higher potential value, industrially, commercially and financially, than our trade with Canada. No other foreign trade makes so powerful an appeal to our hearts. We must give prompt and full attention to the need for Canadian financing on this side of the border. For both the United States and Canada it will be a 100 per cent. safe investment. For both it should be a 100 per cent. sound link in the chain binding together neighbors, friends and kindred.

New York's Need for an Art Gallery.
 With the practical destruction by the fire on Friday of the Vanderbilt gallery addition to the Fine Arts Building in West Fifty-seventh street and the damage to the middle and south galleries in the main part of the structure—which will probably close the galleries for some months to come for rebuilding and repairs—attention is again called sharply to New York's need for a gallery for public art exhibitions.

The annual exhibition of the Architectural League which was to open to the public to-day has necessarily been abandoned. The spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design may not be held as planned, for repairs to the Fine Arts Building may not be completed in time. This leaves the Academy once more without a place in which to hold a spring show unless it obtains a commercial gallery or the hospitality of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is extended to it. This has never been done except once in the case of the Society of Artists.

Before the beginning of the world war there were numerous attempts made by the National Academy of Design to carry out a plan for the erection of a semi-public art building in this city under its general direction and management which was intended to serve as a year round art exhibition centre for pictorial and plastic arts and for architecture and the crafts. Abandoned during the war, this project may be revived now. The Fine Arts Building has never been considered completely suitable for such an extensive plan as the National Academy of Design scheme had in contemplation.

New York differs in respect to its public art galleries from most of the

large art centres of the country. In Philadelphia the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts opens its galleries for exhibitions of all the art societies of that city. The Corcoran Gallery in Washington holds temporary exhibitions, besides maintaining its permanent show of paintings and sculptures. Chicago and San Francisco have galleries which do the same thing. The Boston Museum of Fine Art has recently proposed to hold an exhibition of local artists' work in its galleries. Now that New York is temporarily bereft of its one semi-public art gallery there may be a re-creation of the idea of an adequate National Academy of Design building, or something approximating it, which will be a definite centre for the cultivation of the arts here in a manner befitting the real art centre of the United States.

Ex-Secretary Carter Glass.
 CARTER GLASS of Virginia stepped out of the Secretaryship of the Treasury and into the Senate of the United States yesterday, leaving behind him in the executive department a reputation for hard work, sound sense and freedom from financial delusions of which he may well be proud.

Prophecy as to the service Mr. GLASS will render his country in the Senate involves speculation in which we do not care to indulge. He goes to the smaller chamber after long experience in the House, and should be wise to all tricks of legislation. He has enjoyed the advantage of responsibility for an executive department, and he should have learned something from this. But his Senatorial career is only beginning, and how he will shape it is for him to decide.

But Mr. GLASS's record as Secretary of the Treasury is behind him and everybody knows what it is. He has stood for square, for rational finance based on sound fundamental principles. He has refused to subscribe to curials or to recommend monetary panaceas. He has had an acute vision of the boundary line which marks off from the furthestmost proper extension of Government activity the legitimate and necessary field of private enterprise. He has been right in theory, efficient in practice and prompt in action.

Nobody who tried to teach that financial salvation of individuals, industries and governments can be brought about by anything except hard work and thrift has received any encouragement from CARTER GLASS. As Secretary of the Treasury he has indulged no heresies. He has preached common sense and common honesty. For that the country is indebted to him, and he returns to the legislative department with the stature of his statesmanship enhanced.

Sir Oliver Shows That Americans Can Be Serious.
 One of the results of the visit of Sir OLIVER LOUGHE is something more important than the expected manifestation of American interest in the psychic matters with which the veteran scientist's name has been linked in recent years. His lectures here have proved that a great number of New Yorkers—more than could find seats for the addresses—are not only able but willing to apply their minds to subjects less primitive than motion pictures and ordinary plays. For it was not merely to hear Sir OLIVER's professions of faith in the Beyond that the people flocked. They went as eagerly when he confined himself to purely scientific matters.

We have not been a lecture going people. We have seemed to favor the oral dissemination of culture only when it was helped out with the stereotypical and its successor, the film. Those Yankees who have observed the English habit of frequenting the serious British lecture halls had begun to despair of America in this respect. It has been hard to drag the business man or his busy wife, at the end of the day, to hear an address on the purely scientific or artistic. The tide of existence is the most interesting topic in this mysterious world, but when you whisper "evolution" or "cosmos" to the weary American he says he must go to bed. If he had lived two generations ago he might have gone to hear DICKENS's dull readings, but he would not have heard interesting TYNDALL.

Whether the public has been aroused by Sir OLIVER or whether he arrived opportunistically to fill an existing want is not quite evident; perhaps the truth is in the middle. But it is certain that he has centered a large amount of interest and aroused a popular appetite for the serious yet most absorbing things of science. This is a speaker who stimulates the imagination and at the same time refuses to take advantage of his prestige by playing the dogmatic part.

The Turkish Question.
 Owing to innumerable conflicting claims the Turkish question, now pressing for solution before the League of Nations, presents difficulties that are almost insurmountable.—The News from abroad.

The Mousoultou told the Daghestan That if Bokhara and Shirvan Were not to him assigned, He instantly would seize Kabul. And make the Kirmanshah a tool. Wherewith the pact to bind.

Then Smerka fell. The whole Kabat Went to the Anatolian mat; The Irak ran to sea, And by the Prophet's beard he swore That Shiraz red should run with gore Unless Kirghiz were free.

And by the time the armistice Was signed they had absorbed Tabriz As far as Arslanum; With all the rest of Hamadan, As well as part of Erivan, Annexed to Kaimukum.

Cease not now with despairing shrieks To read; just note here listed, rugs— Department store suggestion. For take our people in the mass, And that's about how they would pass Upon this Turkish question.

MAURICE MORGAN.

which were neither enlightened nor honorable to promote the trade of its people. No other nation exceeded Germany in diligence in the search for new markets for the products of its people's industry and in the extension of old markets. Count von BERNSTORFF was part of the machine headed by the German Emperor which was developed to put German goods in every country of the world and take profits from those goods to every pocket in Germany.

Yet Count von BERNSTORFF and his colleagues spoke scornfully of the British Empire as a nation of traders despite the fact that Great Britain, skilful and assiduous though her Government is in promoting British trade, never before the war developed such a machine as that of Imperial Germany.

COUNT von BERNSTORFF thought to belittle Americans when he spoke of their devotion to "peaceful money making." "Peaceful money making," however, means honorable exchange of products between individuals and between countries. It means the spread of toleration, of knowledge, of enlightenment. It means maintenance of good order at home and of good relations abroad. It means happy homes. It means comfortable bank accounts. It means children in school. It means food in the larder. It means spreading these advantages and strengthening civilization in all its details.

Americans are devoted to "peaceful money making." They will continue to devote themselves to "peaceful money making." They will endure many trivial annoyances to remain at peace. But Count von BERNSTORFF and what is left of the Imperial German Government know now that when deeply wronged these peaceful money makers will establish and enforce by might of arms their right to pursue their peaceful occupations unhindered by any nation which looks to war for profits.

The Lesson of Havana.
 A traveller returned from Havana declares that, far from being overcrowded with Americans, the Cuban capital needs more visitors to fill its hotels. This is a good example of the un wisdom of accepting a theory as a condition. A great many persons wanted to go to Havana this winter. It was warm there, racing was to be seen, and the delicate rum from Santiago could be sipped in various cocktail forms. The prospect was so pleasing that he who surveyed it came to the conclusion that every other fellow in the United States who had a fortnight and \$500 to spare must be on the Prado or the Malecon. So the thinker stayed at home.

A city should struggle against getting a reputation for being ideal.

Shipyards thrive without Uncle Sam's Aid—Newspaper headline.

Incidentally without the aid of Jack Dempsey.

It is the belief of Dean HAWKES of Columbia University that it is important that students should choose what they study; but it is more important that they study what they choose.

Secretary DANIELS has announced that he knows who the next President will be; it would be equally enlightening to hear his guess who the next Secretary of the Navy will be.

Heat strike postponed as grip keeps up—headline of yesterday.

But Dr. CORLENDON could not persuade the sun not to appear yesterday so that the groundhogs, wouldn't they see his ominous shadow.

"Life," wrote ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, "is an amusement totally unsuited for winter." There are some folks in these parts just now prepared to argue the affirmative of a proposition stated thus: "Life is not an amusement in winter."

The English brewers are decorating every bottle of beer and ale they sell with a caricature of Uncle Sam bearing the warning "If prohibition wins there will be no more beer." Alas! The American brewers tried to avert aridity with a similar weapon. It accomplished nothing. If JOHN BULL is going dry telling beer drinkers that prohibition means no beer will not help them.

There is happy relief in sight for reporters who must attend national political conventions and who should know what speakers say there. The British Imperial College of Technology gives forth the timely information that it has perfected an electric "gun" which operated in connection with a mirror and a trumpet will "shoot" the least flaming speech a distance of one mile. As advance copy of anything of the slightest importance is seldom supplied at national conventions this device may eliminate the necessity of guessing at what distinguished gentlemen are talking about.

Critics of Our "Sordidness."
 Count von BERNSTORFF told the Imperial German Government on July 13, 1916, that

"Peaceful money making is the sole life interest of the American. Only when he believes himself deeply wrong does he allow himself to be drawn into a hysterical desire for war."

The ambition and capacity of the citizens of other countries to trade, to buy advantageously, to sell at a profit, almost inevitably stir the animosity and inspire the contempt of foreigners. Count von BERNSTORFF's words skilfully disclose his sneer for Americans. That they should aspire to live in peace, to enjoy prosperity, deeply offended him. Yet the Imperial German Government which he served sought by every enlightened and honorable means and by many methods

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Woolley Explains His Position.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-HERALD:—Sir: Many thanks for your able editorial article of January 29, in which you riddle the fallacious contention of the Railway Age, made in a recent editorial article criticising certain views of mine on the railroad problem which were published in THE NEW YORK HERALD and other papers of January 12, that an increase in freight rates not necessarily reflected in the cost of an article to the consumer. So pleased was I upon reading it that I was almost tempted to allow to pass unnoticed your allegation that I was wrong in "deciding a case in which he [I] sits as a Judge before hearing the facts."

My statement was published correctly and fully in a number of papers, but in abbreviated and partially correct form in THE HERALD. For instance, THE HERALD quoted me as saying: "I am informed that the measure of the increase will be 25 per cent," whereas what I actually said was "I am informed that the measure of the increase will have to be at least 25 per cent." Further along the following entire paragraph was omitted by THE HERALD:

That fact alone (the 25 per cent. increase) is troublesome and bodes ill enough, but with the return of the railroads to private control the Government increases the only peg for holding in place at least one end of the so-called vicious triangle, viz: the three principal elements in the cost of manufactured articles—labor, raw material and transportation. Possibly in six months' time, when the railroads would come back to the Interstate Commerce Commission with just as good a case as they will make on March 1 for another increase in freight rates.

And again in discussing the probability of an increase in rates being necessary—the Director-General has said more recently that if one is found advisable it will be small in comparison to what it will have to be if the roads are returned to private control—the following was omitted from THE HERALD report:

With an operating ratio of 84 per cent. under Federal control, due to economies possible under unified operation but, incidentally, the roads severely manured, this desirable result is obtainable.

So instead of "conceiving that his function under his oath of office is to keep railroad rates down if that means the ruin of the railroads and if it means as well the ruin of the industries and the business of the nation," rather did I place myself on record as recognizing the necessity of granting the demands to be made by the roads.

As a matter of fact, though, I have not prejudged at all. It is customary for Congress to let members of the Interstate Commerce Commission before its committees for advice on proposed legislation. (Commissioner Clark and I both appeared before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in February last. A few days ago he gave an interview, published in the Baltimore Sun, advocating the so-called grant clause, section 5, of the Cummins bill. I think you will agree that he has prejudged no case that may come before the Commission on the return of the roads any more than I have in serving a warning as to what, in my opinion, is likely to happen if pending legislation is enacted.

As to whether the railroads can be more economically managed under unified Government control than under private control, I call your attention to the testimony of Judge R. S. Lovett before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, page 1353 of the hearings, as follows:

Mr. Rayburn—Do you believe that the railroads under the management that they will have when they go back to private control will be able to effect any economy in the so-called grant clause, section 5, of the Cummins bill? Mr. Lovett—Speaking for the Union Pacific—I am more familiar with that than I am with any other—I should say that as long as the present scale of freight charges holds, but not on the contrary they will have to increase expenses. For instance, the Government has none of the expenses of traffic agencies, the soliciting agents, that are such a large and expensive item in the cost of the roads. When we get the roads back we must go after business with our agencies and our agents, and must constantly cultivate the shipper in order to get his business in competition with the other roads. The expense and will be the experience more or less of all the railroads, I think.

As for what Judge Lovett says about the wages granted to labor by the Railroad Administration I refer you to the statement of Chairman Thomas D. Cuyler of the railroad executives before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in February last, to the effect that the increases were justified, and to a recent advertisement of these same railroad executives in which it is stated that the Government is the cause of the return of the roads to their owners. ROBERT W. WOOLLEY.

WASHINGTON, February 2.

LEAVING THE FARMS.

Still Higher Prices Predicted Owing to the Shifting of Labor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-HERALD:—Sir: I was much interested in the warning of the existence of unrest among farmers, because it indicated a condition which I have been apprehensive of and which I have predicted for two years past.

I have been doing a little farming in Dutchess county for the last few years and I have felt that the successive increases in the pay of union employees were working an injustice to other classes, and particularly to the farming class, which would result in a troublesome situation in the future. It would seem that this is now on us.

I have had men leave my farm employment, saying "I can do better in shipyards or at road work and the like, until I have cut my farm work down to the minimum."

When farmers have to work two days of men six or eight hours each day and to pay wages commensurate with those paid masons, electricians, carpenters, railway men and others, then truly we shall see the H. C. L. jump in a manner to make a kangaroo look timid.

New York, February 2.

Paper Blankets.

Sir: Paper keeps heat in. Three or four large newspapers spread between the coverings of a bed will give as much warmth as an extra blanket.

In these times of cold weather and high prices this is a secret worth knowing. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

DORCHESTER, MASS., FEBRUARY 2.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Conclusion of an American About Keeping Out of Entanglements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-HERALD:—Sir: It is very plain now why President Wilson did not want anything regarding the Monroe Doctrine put into the League of Nations covenant. The plan of the League is for a sort of supergovernment which should to some extent at least regulate the affairs of all nations. That would mean that our representatives in the League would have to interfere in the problems of other nations and of course if they did that then the other nations would have the right to meddle with our affairs. Of course the American people will not stand for that sort of thing, and when they come to understand the proposed covenant thoroughly they will utterly reject the most of it.

Germany has agreed to the peace terms, and the Allies will see that they are carried out. Why can't our Government simply recognize the fact of peace and resume diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany and keep out of "entangling alliances"? We can be of more real service to the foreign nations if we do not meddle in their affairs or let them meddle in ours, except as special needs arise, and those can be taken care of by our Congress.

The work of a supergovernment, as indicated by some of the doings of the Peace Conference, for instance, is to guard Italy and China, do not express many of our duties as being exactly fair and just. Why should not Italy and Japan-Stavia, and China and Japan, get together and settle their own affairs, instead of depending on the agreements or disagreements of the Peace Conference? Would not Italy have settled her affairs long ago if she had not been compelled to submit to the dictation of President Wilson?

What business, really, is it of ours what becomes of Russia and Dalmatia? It will be time enough for us to help when I am wrong is asked.

If I am wrong I should be very glad to be corrected. HOMER F. YALE.

CANAN, CONN., FEBRUARY 2.

STATEN ISLAND BUSES.

Sixteen Cents Paid Now Where the Trolley Fare Was Five Cents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-HERALD:—Sir: I have just written a letter to the Commissioner of Plant and Structures about the bus system now operated on Staten Island, and ask you to print it, as I am sure your readers would be deeply interested in a subject which has been causing a great deal of comment among business people who have to travel daily on the buses. In it I say:

"I live in Westfield and consequently use the buses morning and evening. Frequently buses in which I have travelled skidded sideways for several feet, sometimes barely missing passing trolleys. This morning coming along the driver was continually racing with two other buses, and when we passed New Brighton drove at high speed by another bus going in the same direction. I was going to a trolley car going in the opposite direction, thus coming within a few inches of a collision with the two. On arriving at St. George I spoke to the chauffeur about his reckless driving, but all I received was a very abusive reply."

"Another point is that we used to pay five cent fare and the trolley company seven cents. When going over on one of the boats from 5 P. M. to 6:15 P. M. there is but one bus at St. George for Westfield, and enough people to fill three. Consequently a great many people use the train to Port Richmond, paying a six cent fare. This I did last night, after which I was obliged to pay ten cents to another bus to get from Port Richmond to Westfield, totaling sixteen cents for what we used to pay five cents, and would have had for seven cents with much better service had the trolley company been permitted to advance the fare to seven cents."

"I do not mind this for one day, but as a daily proposition I think it is very unfair, and that you should compel the buses operating between Port Richmond and St. George to increase the fare to five cents. It is inconsistent that the fare should be allowed to charge ten cents for a two mile ride when the other buses are operating over a five mile trip for five cents. I think the bus system as a general proposition has been operated very well under the severe weather conditions prevailing since it has been started, but it is the poorest kind of a service for trolley and bus over the territory in which they operate."

"I believe I voice the sentiments of a large percentage of the people using these buses, but the majority of them only talk and never write their views to the proper authorities. Thus your department does not realize the true situation and how the people feel about it."

I am interested in any of the traction companies, not only for their choice which we have before us I personally believe that most of the people using these buses would rather give ten cents to the trolley company than pay the buses a five cent fare."

J. W. MERRILL.

New York, February 2.

A Wish for a Panic Which Would Hit Only Profiters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-HERALD:—Sir: The time when the necessities of life will come down will be when we have a panic. I wish it may come, the greatest ever known. This is not a wish for our dear country, generally speaking, but simply for the miserable and contemptible profiteers, the butcher, grocer and others, who tell you to your face that the Food Commissioner may go to thunder; they intend to make all the money in their power while the going is good.

New York, February 2. URGENT.

A Revenged Missouriian.

From the Polo News Herald.
 The next time we buy a load of wood at \$2.00 or \$2.50 we are going to pay the man in pennies, and then he'll have a bigger load going home than he had coming in.

On the Trail of Fanaticism in the Far North.
 From the Algonquin Northern News.
 Will the fanatic person who picked that bottle of \$2 whiskey return it at once to the editor of the Northern News with apologies for attempting to perpetrate a joke—otherwise there will be criminal proceedings.

When Justice Scales.
 From the Kansas City Star.
 "Speakers and Joy drivers will get no leniency from me," said Justice Charles Hughes yesterday in the face of police judges have. And then, to lighten the speakers out of their wits, he fined several chauffeurs \$5 apiece for driving past street cars from which passengers were alighting.

WOULD-BE RUSSIAN TRADERS IN A ROW.

Dudley Field Malone Faction Wins at First Meeting of New Association.

More than a hundred manufacturers and manufacturers' agents who desire to open commercial relations with Russia assembled in the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday, and led by Dudley Field Malone, became embroiled with a few merchants, manufacturers and one soldier, who insisted that Soviet Russia was no country to deal with. The Malone faction won, and while their were fewer than forty delegates remaining when the afternoon session convened, the American Commercial Association to Promote Trade with Russia—as the body is named—adjourned in full unity, peace and concord.

It was the association's first meeting. E. P. Jennings of the Lehigh Machine Company, Lehigh, Pa., president, presided. Mr. Malone, chairman of the resolutions committee, representing Mr. Jennings' corporation, introduced a resolution that called on Mr. Jennings to appoint a committee of his members attempted to thwart the Secretary of State Lansing and demand that permission be "immediately granted for the clearance of American ships and cargoes to all ports in Russia."

In case Mr. Lansing refused, the resolution had it, the association should obtain, either in the Federal courts of the District of Columbia or of New York, an order compelling the State Department to grant that permission for trade with Russia which is the right of every American business man.

With vociferous unanimity the resolution was adopted. Mr. Malone warned the men present not to be over-optimistic, however, as he knew pretty well the temper of the State Department on the Russian question.

An A. E. F. officer brought on the wrangle that marred the morning session. He suggested that the association learn the facts concerning Russia before its members attempted to thwart the plans of the State Department. He refused to obey the chair's mandate to sit down, and the argument became general. A. E. F. formally, of the Rubber Traders Association, sided with the soldier, and so did H. B. Brewster, of the Combustion Control Company, who added that the association was the idea of a few "foolish" men and that it was not their own personal antagonism.

"You've got to be careful dealing with Russia," Mr. Brewster continued. "Many of the leaders of Russia today are striving to overthrow every civilized government in the world, and their paid propagandists are to be found in a good many of our cities. All of you are wasting your time in this matter, for to my mind it is nothing but a petty movement being advocated by a certain few who are out after fat jobs and—"

"Oh, sit down," cried Mr. Malone. "What else he said was lost in the general tumbler of words."

Katherine Clemons Gould, representing the Women's Chamber of Commerce, was present and strong in her advocacy of Mr. Malone's resolution.

\$330 FOR CAMERON ETCING.

Prints by Seymour-Haden and Legros in Boland Sale.